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CITY OF BATH.



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# Medical Officer of Health

AND OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

## 1923.

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JAMES F. BLACKETT, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health.

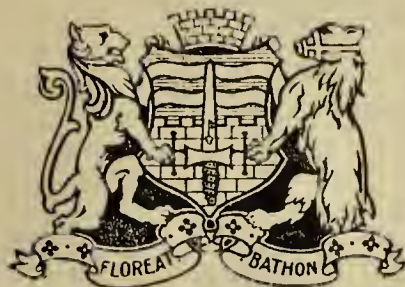
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WM. E. KNIGHT, CROWN PRINTING WORKS, 19, GREEN STREET



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# CITY OF BATH.

December, 1923.

*Mayor* : Councillor C. H. HACKER.

## HEALTH COMMITTEE.

*Chairman* : Councillor T. VEZEY.

The Mayor.

Aldermen :—

§†\*P. Jackman,

§†Preston King, M.D.

F. W. Spear.

Councillors :—

§\*W. Barrett,

§\*J. Evans,

§\*J.W.C. Southwood

§†E. Coleman,

A. Ford.

§†\*E. J. Tiley

†A. E. Cook

†A. W. Hazell

§†\*T. B. Timmins

§†Mrs. H. Cooke

†F. B. Knight

§†\*T. Vezey

§\*C. Cowley

§†\*Mrs. Latter-Parsons §\*Ed. White.

§\*W. Dawe

§†\*W. F. Long

\*Member of General Purposes sub-Committee.

†Member of Maternity and Child Welfare sub-Committee.

§Member of Statutory Hospital and Tuberculosis sub-Committee.

### *Chairmen of Sub-Committees :*

*General Purposes* : Councillor T. B. Timmins.

*Maternity & Child Welfare* : Councillor Mrs. K. E. Latter-Parsons.

*Statutory Hospital & Tuberculosis* : Alderman Preston King, M.D.

### *Co-opted Members—Maternity Sub-Committee :*

Mrs. Cordiner

Mrs. C. H. Long, J.P.

Mrs. Luker

Mrs. Vernon Knowles

Miss Wilson-Smith,

Dr. Wigmore

### *Statutory Hospital and Tuberculosis sub-Committee :*

For questions relating to Venereal Disease

Mr. F. Lace, F.R.C.S., and Mr. J. M. Harper, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

For questions relating to Tuberculosis—

Mr. G. J. Long and Mr. H. F. Fiddes.

## HOUSING COMMITTEE.

*Chairman* : Alderman C. H. LONG,

The Mayor, Aldermen C. H. Long, and A. W. Wills.

Councillors :—

W. Barrett

S. Day

F. B. Knight

H. A. Riggs

A. W. Hazell

W. A. Sheppard

A. E. Cook

A. A. Hunt

J.W.C. Southwood

C. Cowley

W. Jackman

T. B. Timmins

W. Dawe

S. D. Kennard

## Summary of Statistics.

### City and County Borough of Bath.

#### Health Resort and Chief Town of Somerset.

Area of the Borough, 5152 statute acres.

Situation—Latitude  $51^{\circ} 23' N.$ , Longitude  $2^{\circ} 21' W.$

Elevation—Varies from 50 feet above Sea Level on the lower banks of the Bath Avon to about 550 feet on the South and 700 feet on the North.

Mean Elevation—269 feet above Sea Level.

Geological Formation—Oolitic Clays, Limestones and Sands; Lias; and Gravel.

Water—Constant Service, Corporation Reservoirs.

Capacity 61,250,000 gallons. Moderately hard, spring water.

Average daily consumption, 1923, 21.6 gallons per head. 5 years, 1916-20, 23 Gals.

Sewage disposal almost exclusively by water carriage.

Treated at Saltford.

House refuse removed and cremated by the Sanitary Authority.

Population—1921 Census, 68,300 (adjusted).

	Years ...	1923.	1922.	Mean of 1916-20	Mean of 1911-15
Population—estimated for calculation of Birth and Marriage Rates	...	68760	68530	68179	69862
Ditto. Death Rates	...	68760	68530	63639	68494
Rainfall (Mean of 55 yrs., 1866 - 1920, 30.84 ins.)	...	30.17	31.12	33.06	32.36
Inhabited Houses (see page 28)	...		15560	15277	14937
Number of families or separate occupiers (see p. 28)	...				
Assessable Value in December	...	£ 420915	417529	411090	411289
Rateable Value in December	...	£ 426300	421139	414667	414986
Rates—District Rate	...	6/2	5/4	5/1	4/5
Poor Rate, etc.	...	5/6	6/8	4/7	3/3
Total per £ ...	...	11/8	12/-	9/8	7/8
One penny Poor Rate produced	...	£ 1655	1655	1596	1567
„ District Rate produced	...	£ 1600	1600	1533	1508
Total nett indebtedness	...	£ 54375	666816	567291	681451
Ditto. ditto. per person	...	£ 9- 11 - 0	9- 14 - 3	8 - 4 - 0	10-11-4
MARRIAGES—Number Registered	...	536	562	610	558
Rate per 1000 population Bath	...	15.6	16.4	17.9	16.4
Ditto. England and Wales	...	15.2	15.8	16.8	16.4
BIRTHS—Number ..	...	1015	1052	995	1117
Rate per 1000 population ..	...	14.8	15.4	14.6	15.9
Ditto. ditto. England and Wales	...	19.7	20.6	20.1	23.6
Illegitimate Births per 1000 Infants born, Bath	...	44	46	81	48
DEATHS—Number—Bath residents (Civilians)	...	871	1000	923	934
Nett Rate per 1000 population Bath	...	12.7	14.6	14.5	13.6
Corrected rate for age and sex ..	...	11.0	12.6	12.6	11.8
Death rate ... England and Wales	...	11.6	12.9	14.5	14.3
Comparative Mortality Figure	...	948	977	870	838
INFANTILE MORTALITY— ..	...	47	57	61	78
England and Wales	...	69	77	91	110
Illegitimate Infants (Bath) ..	...	156	83	93	149
DEATHS from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs.)	...	2	3	3	12
Ditto. Rates per 1000 births Bath	...	1.97	2.85	2.84	10.81
Ditto. Ditto. England and Wales	...	7.7	6.2	10.83	23.47



## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—continued.

	Years	1923.	1922	Mean of 1916-20	Mean of 1911-15
PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH—Civilians only—					
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	37	45	57	61
" Other " Tuberculosis	...	11	10	13	14
Influenza	...	21	54	46	15
Pneumonia	...	48	63	60	57
Bronchitis	...	58	72	75	82
Cancer	...	116	128	96	92
Cerebral Hæmorrhage and Hemiplegia	..	64	94	68	71
Heart Disease	...	146	148	133	112
Nephritis	...	24	29	28	36
Senile Decay	...	83	77	87	86
Seven principal " Zymotic Diseases "	...	20	9	18	39
DEATH-RATES PER 1000 POPULATION FROM—					
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	0.54	0.66	0.90	0.89
" Other Tuberculosis "	...	0.16	0.15	0.20	0.20
Seven principal " Zymotic Diseases "	...	0.29	0.13	0.29	0.57
Influenza	..	0.31	0.79	0.73	0.22
Pneumonia	...	0.70	0.92	0.95	0.84
Bronchitis	..	0.84	1.05	1.19	1.21
Other Dis. of Respiratory Organs	...	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.21
Cancer	...	1.69	1.87	1.52	1.34
DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS—					
Under 1 year	..	48	60	59	87
1 to 5 years	...	28	20	26	39
Between 5 and 60 years	...	212	273	295	296
Over 60 years	...	583	647	542	512
INFECTIOUS DISEASE—Cases notified (Civilians)—					
Diphtheria...	...	55	84	81	64
Scarlet Fever	...	113	62	99	226
Enteric Fever	..	5	6	5	11
Erysipelas	...	27	22	29	54
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	14	6	12	5
Puerperal Fever	...	—	—	2	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	74	94	138	133
" Other " Tuberculosis	...	25	13	25	—
INFECTIOUS DISEASE—Attack Rates per 1,000 pop.					
Diphtheria	...	0.80	1.23	1.29	0.95
Scarlet Fever	...	1.64	0.90	1.55	3.29
Enteric Fever	...	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.16
Erysipelas	...	0.39	0.32	0.46	0.79
Puerperal Fever	...	—	—	0.03	0.05
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	1.09	1.37	2.17	2.08†
" Other " Tuberculosis	...	0.35	0.19	0.39	—
NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM—					
Diphtheria...	...	2	1	6	5
Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	—	2
Enteric Fever	...	—	2	1	1
Erysipelas	...	2	—	1	2
Measles	...	9	—	3	11
Whooping Cough	...	7	3	5	8
Puerperal Fever	...	—	1	2	2
DEATH-RATES PER 1000 POPULATION FROM—					
Diphtheria...	...	0.03	0.01	0.09	0.06
Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	0.01	0.03
Enteric Fever	...	—	0.03	0.01	0.02
Erysipelas	...	0.03	—	0.01	0.03
Measles	...	0.13	—	0.05	0.10
Whooping Cough	...	0.10	0.04	0.08	0.11
Puerperal Fever	...	—	0.01	0.03	0.03
VACCINATION—Percentage of Infants vaccinated	...	20*	19	22	28

† Four years, 1912-15 only:

\* Jan. to June only.

**To His Worship the Mayor, and to the Aldermen and  
Councillors of the City of Bath.**

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The Report which follows describes the chief activities associated with the City Health Department during 1923 and reviews some of the factors upon which an estimate of the general health of our community can be based. It is the fifth report of the kind which I have had the honour of submitting for your consideration and deals with the fourth year during which I have been in charge of the department. Included in it is a summary of the more interesting facts contained in the 1921 Census returns.

The population of Bath is not large enough to make it possible to draw definite conclusions in every case from the Vital Statistics of a single year. At the same time, a study of the figures for 1923 not only shews that they have in themselves many satisfactory features, but it suggests a continuance of that progressive improvement in the public health which has been so marked a feature of recent years.

The birth-rate was 14·8 per thousand living and, as is usual in cities such as Bath, was low in relation to that of England and Wales (19·7). The corrected death rate was 11, as compared with 12·6 in 1922. The Infant Mortality was 47, as compared with 57 in 1922 and an average of 78 in 1911-15. With one exception (1919) it is the lowest yet recorded. The death-rate from Tuberculosis was once more below the lowest previously recorded and was 0·70 per 1,000 of the population.

Towards the end of the year, Dr. Collins, who had not only been the Medical Attendant at the Statutory Hospital since 1905, but had also been Acting Medical Officer of Health from the date of Dr. Symons' death in 1917 until the end of 1919, tendered his resignation of the former post. An opportunity thus arose to make a survey of the whole of the medical services of the Council. After very careful consideration it was decided to appoint a third whole-time officer and to dispense with the services of six part-time practitioners (five of whom were concerned with Maternity and Child Welfare). Changes of this kind are inevitably accompanied by regrets, but there can be little doubt that the



resulting consolidation of work will tend towards greater efficiency and economy. The rearrangements did not take place during 1923.

New houses continue to be built on the Englishcombe site. At the end of the year about 136 in all had been completed and 38 more were in hand. Although there is still a long waiting list, the amount of relief given to a large number of families has been enormous. Except as regards the Dolemeads where some progress is being made, the position in connection with the slum areas is disappointing. Unless some comprehensive schemes are put in hand shortly one fears that it will soon be necessary, for the temporary relief of almost intolerable conditions, to enforce action which will in effect retard for many years their permanent disappearance. The difficulties of demolishing a particular unsatisfactory house, or of clearing a site, are greatly increased if property owners concerned have recently been compelled to spend relatively large sums of money on repairs. Lack of alternative accommodation, too, often makes Closing Orders and notices to abate overcrowding almost impossible to enforce. These conditions are, of course, not peculiar to Bath, and are doubtless worse in many other towns.

Some of the matters here dealt with rather briefly have been the subject of the special monthly reports which I have had the opportunity of submitting to members of the Health Committee during the year. I might add that extra copies of these reports would be available, as they are issued, for other members of the Council who would care to have them.

It is again my pleasant duty to express my thanks to the Chairmen and Members of the various Committees concerned with Public Health work for the sympathetic consideration they have always given to suggestions brought before them, and also to the Chief Sanitary Inspector and the whole of the Health Office Staff, for their help and co-operation during the year.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

JAMES F. BLACKETT,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

Bath. *June, 1924.*

## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

The following particulars are given in accordance with paragraph 8 of the Appendix to the Ministry's Circular, No. 451.

Name	Qualifications, etc.	Nature of Appointment
Dr. J. F. Blackett	W. * a.	M.O.H. & Supt. Statutory Hospital.
Dr. R. E. Thomas	W. * a.	Assistant M.O.H.
Dr. O.A.G. Collins	P. b.	Medical Attendant, Statutory Hosp.
Sir E. H. Cook	P. c.	City Analyst and Inspector of Electric Light and Gas Examiner
Mr W. A. Craven	W. * d. e.	Chief Sanitary Inspector, Inspector under the Canal Boats Act, Food and Drugs Acts, Shops Acts, and Inspector of Dairies
Miss H. Arthur	W. f.	Matron Statutory Hospital.
Miss E. Axten	W. * f. h.	Health Visitor.
Mrs. G. Inman	W. * f.g.j.	ditto
Miss I. Nash	W. * t g.	ditto
Mrs. B. E. Rose	W. * f. i.	ditto (Tuberculosis).
Mr. W. T. Blake	W. d.	Asst. Sanitary Inspector
Mr. J. W. Elliott	W. d. e.	do. do.
Mr. S D. Hawkins	W.	do. do.
Mr. C. J. Pring	W.	Chief Clerk
Miss E.M. Bartlett	W.	Asst. Clerk
Mr. A. J. Smith	W.	do.

W. - Whole Time.

P. - Part Time.

\* Contribution to Salary (usually 50%) made by Exchequer Grants.

a. M.D. (Lond ), D.P.H.

b. B.A., B.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

c. D.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S.

d. Certified as Sanitary Inspector.

e. Certified as Meat Inspector.

f. Fully Trained Nurse.

g. Registered Midwife.

h. Certificate of London Obstetrical Society.

i. Ex-Queen's Nurse

j. Certificate of Inc. Society Trained Masseuses.

# REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the City of Bath, for the Year 1923.

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## WATER SUPPLY.

Bath has an excellent supply of pure water from springs which flow out at two geological levels. The water of the upper series collects on the clay of the Fullers Earth, which separates the Great and the Inferior Oolite. The lower springs issue from the Midford Sands between the base of the Inferior Oolite and the Lias. The former and more superficial respond more quickly to change in the rainfall than the deep springs.

The Council's scheme to prevent the repetition of the shortage which followed the very dry summer of 1921 is well on the way towards completion. Apart from such unlikely contingencies as occurred then, the City supply has for many years been amply sufficient for the needs. With the additional springs it is improbable that a serious shortage would follow even the driest of summers.

By the end of 1923 the following series of new springs had been developed:—

(a) At Hartley Farm, Huntwood, and Bull's Hill, in connection with the Monkswood Reservoir.

(b) At Nailey Farm, Ayford, Fewell Wood, and Oakford, in connection with Oakford.

(c) At Upper Weston, passing directly into the mains.

(d) At Batheaston.

(e) At Lansdown.

In the aggregate these give an additional supply of about a million gallons a day during the average year. Only about a third of the Lansdown group has been touched at present.

As regards the quality of the water, samples taken for analysis shew that the public supply is one of great purity. A typical report is as follows :—

Saline Ammonia	..	..	·0007 grains per gal.
Albuminoid Ammonia	..	..	·0008 „ „ „
Nitrites	..	..	absent
Chlorine as Chloride	..	..	1·1 „ „ „
Hardness	..	..	21·5 „ „ „
Poisonous Metals	..	..	absent
Sediment	..	..	None
Bacillus Coli	..	..	absent from 100 c.c.
Streptococcus	..	..	absent
Bacillus Enteritidis Sporogenes			absent

The aggregate capacity of the Reservoirs is over 60,000,000 gallons (including Monkswood 51,000,000 gallons).

Some of the upper districts get a high level supply from the Combe Down Waterworks Co. This comes from the same geological strata as the City water.

In a very few cases water is obtained from wells or private springs.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Introductory. The Council's complete scheme for Maternity and Child Welfare includes an Ante-natal Clinic, the Supervision of Midwives, a District Midwifery Service, a Maternity Home, a Health Visiting Department, Infant Welfare Centres, and the Provision of Milk to Mothers and Children. All these activities are directly or indirectly controlled by the Maternity and Child Welfare sub-Committee of the Health Committee. Except in connection with the Supervision of Midwives and with Health Visitors, the work is carried on in close association with certain voluntary Societies. The general plan, designed to ensure that freedom of action on the part of the societies shall be combined with adequate control by the Council of expenditure of money from the rates, is of much interest.

The Voluntary bodies concerned are the Bath Infant Welfare Association, with its three branches at Rosewell House

Walcot, and Twerton (Oldfield Park), and the Bath District Nursing Institute. At least one representative from each of these bodies is included among the six members co-opted by the Health Committee to serve on its Maternity and Child Welfare sub-Committee. Conversely the constitution of the Committees of the three Infant Welfare Centres and of the Nursing Institute is such that each includes three members chosen from, and directly representing, the Maternity sub-Committee. That part of the Council's work which is done by the Nursing Institute is largely in the hands of a sub-Committee of the Institute, the chairman of which is actually, though not officially, a member of the Council's Maternity sub Committee. The Medical Officer of Health is in close touch with all the various activities and exercises general administrative supervision.

The scheme seems to be sound in theory and it certainly works smoothly and well in practice. Some of its details are amplified in the succeeding paragraphs.

#### **ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.**

An Ante-natal Clinic for giving advice to expectant mothers is held at the Rivers Street Maternity Home on Wednesday afternoons. During 1923 there were fifty-one Sessions at which 176 new cases were seen by the Medical Officer. The City Midwives paid 1,345 visits to these mothers at their homes before the confinements. Expenses are borne by the Council.

It is becoming more and more clearly recognised that in ante-natal care we have the chief remedy against the far too frequent tragedy of a mother's life being sacrificed at her confinement, an event which now happens about once in every 250 births. This Clinic emphasizes the fact that the duty of doctor and midwife really begins not, with the onset of labour but as soon as pregnancy is known to exist. Though at present it is scarcely touching one expectant mother in five, it is nevertheless doing much excellent work.

#### **MIDWIVES.**

The Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts is the City Council acting through its Maternity and Child Welfare sub-Committee.



During 1923 the number of midwives signifying their intention to practise in the City was 23. Three of them had been "in practice in 1901." Eight worked solely in connection with public institutions.

The number of births attended by all midwives was 733. Six attended more than 60 each and nine less than 10 each. No doctor was present at 543 of the births. A doctor was previously engaged in 47 cases, and was called in owing to some emergency for the remaining 143. The total number of births notified during the year was 989 and of stillbirths, 29.

Altogether a doctor was called in under the Rules of the Central Midwives Board on 155 occasions for various emergencies in connection with births and miscarriages. These emergencies may be grouped as follows :—

Ante-natal conditions	..	..	10
Complications of labour	..	..	92
Unsatisfactory condition of mother	..	..	18
Unsatisfactory condition of child	..	..	35

Generally speaking a high level of efficiency is maintained by the midwives in Bath and no serious breach of rules has come to my notice during the year. Minor failures to comply with the rules arise from time to time and are dealt with by advice or warning.

The Local Supervising Authority exercises a considerable amount of control over trained and certified midwives. Over monthly nurses, who may in some instances be quite untrained, it has no power at all. It is true that monthly nurses can only act in association with a doctor, but apart from the actual confinement they are often in effect only indirectly responsible to him for the general conduct of the case and he has no statutory powers of control. This is a state of affairs which requires careful attention and early remedy.

City Midwives. Four midwives are employed by the Maternity Department of the District Nursing Institute, for which the Council is financially responsible. During the year they attended 378 cases. As 114 mothers were confined at the Rivers Street Home, it is evident that the City Maternity Services were again taken advantage of in connection with nearly half the



total births which occurred in Bath (48%). Reasonable fees are charged to patients, except in a small number of cases where they are reduced or remitted on the ground of poverty.

Net subsidy required from rates :—

Year ending 31st March.	1923.	1922.	1921.
	£274	£233	£149
<u>Midwifery Fees paid to Doctors</u> under Section 14 of the Midwives Act 1918. The liability incurred and the amounts received from patients have been approximately as follows :—			

	1923.	1922.	1921.
Liability incurred	£161	£154	£156
Repaid by patients	£44	£38	£47

#### MATERNITY HOME.

A Maternity Home with five beds was opened in November 1917, at 44, Rivers Street. The nursing arrangements are carried out under the supervision of the Matron of the Bath District Nursing Institute, subject to the control of a Committee of the Council, and the general supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. By a suitable financial adjustment with the Nursing Institute, the whole of the deficit in the working expenses is borne by the City. Patients paying not less than 3½ guineas per week are not considered to be receiving any direct subsidy from rates and no statement of income is asked for. Smaller amounts are accepted if careful inquiry has shewn that remission of fee is justified. Patients may arrange to be attended by their own doctor and in this case are themselves responsible for his charges.

The following figures will give an idea of the work done. Figures for the two previous years are given for the sake of comparison :—

	1923.	1922.	1921.
Number of cases admitted .. ..	114	129	131
Average stay in days .. ..	14·6	15·4	14·8
Average number in home each day	4·5	5·4	5·25
Cases in which a doctor was engaged	20	24	27
Cases in which a doctor was called in	45	64	40
Percentage of total cost contributed by patients	59	55	50
Net cost to rates (Year ending 31st March).	£161	£199	£229

## HEALTH VISITORS.

There are three whole time Health Visitors, each of whom has charge of one of the three districts into which the City is divided for this purpose. Each Visitor also attends at least once a week at one of the Infant Welfare Centres on the day allotted to the children from her area.

Home visits are paid towards the end of the second week after birth and repeated at gradually increasing intervals until school age is reached. The Visitors give much appreciated advice to mothers, note and report sanitary defects, weigh the babies, and endeavour to procure their attendance at the nearest Baby Clinic.

At the request of the Guardians and in order to prevent the undue multiplication of official home visits, I am supplied by the Clerk with a list of boarded-out children in the City. When the routine duties of a Health Visitor bring her into touch with these children reports as to whether the general home conditions appear to her to be satisfactory or unsatisfactory are sent to the Guardians. Although, under the Children Act, we have neither power nor duties in this matter, the information probably saves the responsible officer much unnecessary work and leaves her free to spend more time over cases needing special supervision.

The visits paid during 1923 were as follows :—

To children under one year	..	5009
To children between one and two	..	2071
To children over two	..	2043
Others .. .. .	..	874
		<hr/>
		9997
		<hr/>

## INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

For many years now the Bath Infant Welfare Association has maintained a uniformly high level of work. With each year that passes its value to the city becomes more evident and its influence more widespread. Three centres have been established, at Rosewell House, Walcot, and Twerton (Oldfield Park), and at these four afternoon consultation clinics were held in each week.

On each occasion a part time medical officer was present, together with Voluntary Helpers and one or two Health Visitors. The working expenses are paid, for the most part, by the City Council, but at Rosewell House and Walcot voluntary subscriptions are obtained which help very much in directions where the rates are not available. The Association publishes a special report each year.

The management is in the hands of the Voluntary Association, which works however in close relationship with the Maternity and Child Welfare sub-Committee of the Council and with the Medical Officer of Health.

Some figures for 1923 are as follows :—

	Rosewell House.	Walcot (Snow Hill)	Oldfield Park (Baptist Chapel)
Date opened	Nov., 1913.	Feb., 1918.	June, 1919.
Clinic afternoons	Tues., Fri.	Thurs.	Wednesday.
Number of Sessions	95	49	45
Attendances of			
Children	2418	1643	1277
New cases included			
in above	318	139	112
Average attendance of			
infants per session.	25·4	33·5	28·3

This table shews that there were 5,338 attendances at 189 sessions, an average of 28 per session. (In 1922, the figures were almost identical, 5437, 189, and 28·8).

There is no Day Nursery in Bath.

## SUPPLY OF MILK TO NECESSITOUS MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

Practically all milk is supplied through the Infant Welfare and Ante Natal Clinics. Careful investigations into the financial circumstances of applicants are made, both at the Clinics and again at the Health Office. It gives me a good deal of satisfaction to say that almost the whole of the milk distributed was Grade A (Tuberculin Tested).

The Committee were so convinced of the value of this branch of maternity and child welfare work as to feel that if through unforeseen distress the cost seemed likely to exceed the sum originally provided for the purpose in the estimates, the supply must not for that reason be cut down. All suitable applicants have, therefore, received the amount of milk to which they were entitled under the approved scale.

The following figures are of interest :—

	1923.	1922.	1921.
Average daily number of individuals			
receiving milk	102	89	76
Free	100	87	65
Half-price	2	2	11
*Average daily number of 'free pints'	103	90	77
Average cost per day .. ..	29/8	24/3	27/3
Approximate cost for year ending			
31st March following ..	£489	£510	£370

\* i.e., counting  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pints at half-price as  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint, and so on.

Half the cost is repaid by Government Grant.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

**Deaths.** The number of persons dying from Tuberculosis during the year was 48 (pulmonary 37, non-pulmonary 11). This gives a death rate of 0·70 per 1,000 living, which is the lowest so far recorded in Bath. In 1922 the rate was 0·81 and in 1921 0·72 while the average for the previous five years was 1·10. The last available figure for England and Wales (1922) shews a rate of 1·12 per 1,000 of the population.

**Notifications.** 99 new cases were notified in the year. This is the smallest annual figure since notification was made compulsory. Unless notification is being carried out less thoroughly than in previous years, which there is no reason to suppose is the case, this is a very satisfactory position.

Of the 99, 74 were pulmonary and 25 non-pulmonary. The 74 pulmonary cases may be grouped in various ways, of which the following are of interest :—

		Under 15	16 - 35.	36 - 55.	Over 55
		years.			
Males	..	5	24	11	3
Females	..	1	14	10	6

14 had died by 31st March, 1924 (seven within three months of notification).

29 were admitted to City beds at Winsley during the year.

8 or more cases were notified from Westmorland, Twerton East, and Lansdown Wards, and 3 or less from Twerton West, Bathwick, St. James', and St. Michael's.

The housing conditions were very bad in 7 instances, unsatisfactory in 20, and fair or good in the others.

**The Dispensary.** at 26, Charles Street is administered entirely by the Somerset County Council, one of whose Medical Officers attends every Monday and Friday. It is at the service of all City cases, insured and non-insured, and also of a few County patients living outside the boundary. The whole cost is charged to the City, except that in respect of County cases a pro rata deduction based on attendances is made. Attendances for 1923 were as follows :—

		Bath Patients.	County Patients.
New Cases	..	142	27
Return Visits	..	1723	171

Milk (and occasionally other food) is distributed to necessitous cases at the Council's expense.

**The Tuberculosis Health Visitor,** working exclusively for the city, has done good service in following up cases, advising them as to their home conditions, securing their attendance at the Dispensary, and helping in a variety of other ways. During the year she paid 1,710 effective visits.

**Sanatorium Treatment.** The Council has purchased and maintains 14 beds at the **Winsley** Sanatorium. This Institution, for cases of early pulmonary tuberculosis in adults, is reserved almost exclusively for patients from Wiltshire, Bath, and Bristol. As far as facilities for residential treatment of tubercul-



osis are concerned, this is the whole of the Council's scheme, but steps are being taken to obtain accommodation for children suffering from various forms of the disease. During 1923, 50 City patients were discharged from Winsley on completion of treatment.

In addition, two special wards are set apart at the Guardian's Institution at Frome Road House for Poor Law patients suffering from advanced tuberculosis, and about 9 beds were occupied on an average during the year. A few cases are admitted also at the Royal United Hospital. No contribution is made through the Health Committee, either to the Guardians or to the Hospital.

A Voluntary Care Committee was formed at the beginning of the year and meets once a month. It is doing a good deal of quiet unobtrusive work among those to whom help can be given, and its activities seem likely to form a valuable part of the general campaign against tuberculosis.

## VENEREAL DISEASES.

Under the Council's scheme provision is made for free treatment at the Royal United Hospital. Three Clinics were held each week from 5 to 7 p.m., on Tuesdays for women, and on Fridays and Saturdays for men. It will probably be possible during 1924 to reduce the length of each Clinic, with a corresponding diminution in cost. Treatment can also be obtained at any other time, night or day, if necessary. The cases dealt with are mainly those from Bath, and from the neighbouring parts of Somerset and Wilts. The Hospital pays all expenses and makes a pro rata charge on an agreed scale to the Authorities concerned, the City's share during the year ending March 31st, 1924, being 53% of the total.

The following figures for 1923 are of interest, those for 1922 being added for comparison :—

	1923.	1922.
Number of new patients .. ..	91	111
Total number of out-patient attendances	1591	1249
*Average cost of each attendance ..	10/10	9/4
Total number "In-patient days" ..	51	36
Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes	230	306

Notes. \*Year ending 31st March, 1924.



75% of cost is repaid by Government grant.

All the above figures refer to Bath only.

For details as to number of pathological examinations made, see page 24.

There is a local branch of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases in Bath, but it was not found possible to undertake much propaganda work during 1923. (Increased activity is hoped for in 1924, following the reconstitution of the Branch Council).

The City Council maintained one bed at the Medical Home, Charlton Kings (a Hostel for women and girls suffering from Venereal Disease). Although the bed has been occupied for most of the time, there was no great demand for the facilities offered and the scheme automatically comes to an end with the closing of the Home in March, 1924.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The year 1923 was free from any widespread epidemic. Certain points of interest, however, are worth recording.

**Small Pox.** During May it became known that many cases of this disease were occurring in Gloucester. This naturally caused us a good deal of anxiety. Although our arrangements can never be completely satisfactory in the absence of a small-pox hospital, everything was in readiness to deal with an emergency should it arise. I was happy to feel that I could count on the cordial co-operation of medical practitioners in Bath and they have been good enough to call me into consultation in a number of cases where there was some doubt as to the diagnosis. Fortunately we were always able to exclude small-pox. I visited Gloucester in order to have an opportunity of further studying the mild type of disease which was prevalent and found the information so obtained of much value.

The total number of cases notified in England and Wales during 1923 was 2,473. As far as the West of England is concerned, the numbers were, Somerset 1, Gloucestershire 945, Wiltshire 3, and Monmouthshire 8.

Diphtheria. The most interesting features in connection with this disease were the very slight prevalence in the City outside the Royal United Hospital, and a troublesome series of cases which occurred in that institution. Of the 55 cases of diphtheria notified, 23 were either in-patients or members of the indoor staff at the Hospital. For over a year there has been no single month without at least one case and often there were several. In October I was invited by the Hospital Board and the Medical Staff to co-operate in an investigation to discover if possible the source of infection. As a result of my enquiries I was convinced that the continued recurrence of the disease was due to certain carriers. These we felt able to identify by circumstantial, though not by direct, evidence. I made a full report of the facts to the Board on November 17th, and there has been practically no further trouble since.

Of the 55 cases, three died, two infants under 1, and a woman practically moribund from another disease

Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied without charge for suitable cases.

Scarlet Fever. The number of cases has been rather above the average of recent years, but exactly half that of the five years, 1911-15. For the second year in succession there were no deaths attributed to this disease.

Typhoid or Enteric Fever. Five patients were notified and all recovered. There was an element of doubt in at least two of the diagnoses. The origin of the disease was not discovered in any of the cases, and no one case could be correlated with any other.

Puerperal Fever. There were no notifications and no deaths.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum was formerly a cause of blindness in large numbers of infants. It is due almost entirely to increased care by midwives and to prompt and effective following up through local health departments that in these days loss of sight scarcely ever occurs. The number of children with the disease in Bath during 1923 was above the average, but recovery was complete in every case. See also pages 36 and 39.

**Tuberculosis.** See page 16.

**Encephalitis Lethargica.** ("Sleepy Sickness") There were three cases during the year and all died. The patients were women of 27, 47 and 48 respectively.

The complete list of notifications and Infectious Diseases will be found on page 36. See also Summary, page 5.

The following diseases are those which are notifiable in Bath :—

Scarlet Fever	Plague
Diphtheria and Membranous	Cholera
Croup	Typhus Fever
Typhoid (Enteric and Para-	Relapsing Fever
Typhoid Fever)	Continued Fever
Puerperal Fever	Malaria
Erysipelas	Dysentery
Smallpox	Trench Fever
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cerebro-Spinal Fever
Acute Primary Pneumonia	Acute Poliomyelitis
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Acute Polio-Encephalitis
Other forms of Tuberculosis	

## THE STATUTORY FEVER HOSPITAL.

This Hospital is situated on Claverton Down about a mile from the Combe Down Tram terminus. It consists of three large wooden blocks for patients, an administration block, a small discharge block, and a laundry. The grounds are eight acres in extent and the site was first used for its present purpose in 1876.

Although the air space available would not be satisfactory about 70 patients can be accommodated in case of need, including a certain number of patients in separate wards. Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria are the main diseases treated, but when necessary it is possible to admit, and satisfactorily to isolate, Enteric, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Small-pox, or other infections.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Superintendent of the Hospital, while the actual treatment of patients was in the hands of Dr. Collins. Dr. Collins sent in his resignation towards the end of the year, however, and re-arrangements are taking place during 1924.

Infectious cases from the Bath Rural District and from the Guardians are also admitted for treatment, at charges agreed upon between the Authorities concerned. Figures for 1923 are as follows :—

	Cases admitted		Deaths	
	City.	Rural.	City.	Rural.
Scarlet Fever	.. 92	34	—	—
Diphtheria	.. 46	4	I	I
Other cases	.. I	2	—	—

Average daily number of patients for year, 25·6.

Highest daily average for any one month, 49 in November.

Lowest daily average for any one month, 15 in April.

### SUMMARY OF OTHER NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

Professional Nursing in the Home. No facilities were provided by the Council, either as regards ordinary cases, or infectious diseases.

The Bath District Nursing Institute, which is affiliated to the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute for Nurses, was founded in 1886 to provide skilled nursing for the sick poor in their own homes, and carries on very valuable work of this kind. It is supported by voluntary contributions. During the year ending 31st March, 1924, 5 Nurses paid 19,566 visits to 722 patients.

Clinics and Treatment Centres. A large School Clinic is conducted at Rosewell House by the Education Authority. Besides the ordinary Minor Ailments Clinic on four afternoons a week, there are special departments for Ear, Nose, and Throat, Eye, Ringworm, and Dental work. The total attendances of children at Rosewell House during 1923 amounted to 7,260. Full particulars of the work at this Clinic are given in my Annual Report to the Education Authority.



**Hospitals.** Other Hospitals in the City are as follows :—

1. Royal United Hospital. 130 beds. This is a general hospital, which serves not only Bath, but a district many miles round.

2. Royal Mineral Water Hospital. 140 beds. For “ gratuitously extending to the poor of the United Kingdom the benefits which the hot springs of the City afford ” in rheumatic and other affections.

3. Bath Pensions Hospital. Under the control of the Ministry of Pensions.

4. Bath Homœopathic Hospital, Lansdown Grove.

5. Bath Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital, 27 and 28, Marlborough Buildings, 52 beds.

6. Bath Eye Hospital, 1 and 2, Belvedere.

7. The Eastern, the Western, and the Southern Dispensaries afford out patient assistance to patients living in the district. If necessary the medical officers also visit at the patients' own homes.

Payment is made by the Education Authority to (1) and (5) for the treatment of Ear, Nose, and Throat Diseases and to (6) for certain cases of Eye Diseases. Apart from this none of the above institutions receive any financial assistance from the City Council.

**Children.** There is no Children's Hospital in Bath. The Royal United Hospital has a Children's Ward, and there are several small Homes for special types of chronic disabilities (e.g., for cripples). These are all supported by voluntary contributions and receive no help from the Council. During 1923 the Orthopaedic Clinic at Rosewell House was continued and an Open Air Ward for Cripple Children was in process of building at Combe Park.

**Institutional Treatment for unmarried mothers** may be provided at the Bath Vigilance and Rescue Association's Home at 12, Walcot Parade, and at the Salvation Army Home for Women and Girls at 3, Abbey Street.

In addition to all the above, there are a great many smaller charities and societies which do most valuable work in the limited spheres with which they are concerned.

**Ambulance Facilities.** (a) Infectious Cases. Two Horse Ambulances are owned by the City for use in cases of infectious disease. (b) Non-infectious and accident cases. The Fire Brigade and the St. John Ambulance Association each have a motor ambulance which is available for ordinary cases at reasonable charges.

### LABORATORY WORK.

The City undertakes the following pathological examinations free of charge for private practitioners :—(a) Diphtheria Swabs, (b) Blood in suspected Typhoid, (c) Sputum for Tubercle Bacillus, and (d) Blood specimens and slides in suspected Venereal Disease.

A considerable number of investigations are made in connection with the Statutory Hospital and the School Clinic.

**Pathological Examinations.** The following Table indicates the nature and extent of the examinations made during 1923, and also the places where they were undertaken :—

Examinations for	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
<i>b.</i> Diphtheria Bacillus ..	.. 143 ..	708 ..	851
<i>b.</i> do. Virulence	.. 3 ..	1 ..	4
<i>ab.</i> Gonococcus ..	.. ..	..	37
<i>b.</i> Spirochetes ..	.. — ..	1 ..	1
<i>a.</i> Wassermann Reaction	.. ..	..	91
<i>b.</i> Widal Typhoid Reaction	.. 2 ..	5 ..	7
<i>b.</i> Typhoid Bacillus ..	.. — ..	1 ..	1
<i>c.</i> Tubercle Bacillus ..	.. .	..	*
<i>d.</i> Ringworm Fungus ..	.. ..	..	*

*a.* Bristol University Pathological Department.

*b.* Bath Central Laboratory.

*c.* Somerset County Laboratory.

*d.* School Clinic.

\* Exact numbers not available. In the case of Tubercle, sputum from all new cases at the Dispensary is examined as far as possible, and 42 examinations were made at the request of private practitioners.



### SPECIAL REPORTS.

During the year Special Reports on the following, amongst other subjects, were submitted to the Health Committee :

Preservatives in Food Stuffs

Cancer

The Training of Midwives

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1922.

The City Medical Services.

### THE 1921 CENSUS.

A few of the more interesting figures contained in the official report of the Census are summarized in this and the following pages :—

Population. Males, 29 326 ; Females, 39,343 ; Total, 68,669.

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 15 years	7,720 (11·2)	7,659 (11·2)	15,379 (22·4)
15 to 49     ,,	14,822 (21·6)	20,494 (29·8)	35,316 (51·4)
50 and over	6,784 (9·9)	11,190 (16·3)	17,974 (26·2)

Figures in brackets are percentages of *total* population.

92 persons were over 90, and of these 13 were over 95.

#### Marital Conditions of persons age 15 years and over.

	<u>Single</u>	<u>Married</u>	<u>Widowed or Divorced</u>	<u>Total</u>
Men     ..	7,334	13,158	1,114	21,606
Women ..	14,147	13,476	4,061	31,684

4 men and 33 women under 20 were returned as married.

#### Birth Place of Bath Residents.

Born in England ..	64,576	British Dominions in—	
Wales ..	1,177	Europe ..	25
Scotland ..	437	Asia ..	542
Ireland ..	683	Africa ..	108
Isle of Man and		America ..	184
Channel Islands	95	Australasia	122

The Foreign Born Population was 461, of whom 431 were residents. Included among the residents were 72 French, 36 Germans, 6 Austrians, 18 Poles, 25 Russians, 36 Swiss, 26 Chinese, 7 other Asiatics, and 72 from the United States of America.

**Institutions—Number of Inmates.**

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Workhouse .. ..	219	220	439
Other Poor Law Institutions	55	29	84
Homes for Mental Defectives	16	82	98
Homes for Cripples ..	10	--	10
Homes for Deaf and Dumb	—	19	19
Hospitals .. ..	528	135	663
Convalescent and Nursing Homes	17	46	63
Reformatory Schools, etc. ..	253	75	328

**OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION—CENSUS, 1921.**

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
Total Population over 14 years of age ..	22,219	32,342
Retired or not gainfully occupied ..	2,942	20,204
<i>Engaged in Occupations as enumerated below</i>	19,277	12,138
Gardeners, Nurserymen, etc. .. ..	696	17
Other Agricultural occupations ..	245	10
Mining and Quarrying .. ..	305	—
Lime, Cement, Bricks, pottery, chemicals, paints, etc. .. ..	65	4
Metal Workers .. ..	2,058	19
Precious Metals, Watches, Clocks, etc. ..	127	6
Electrical apparatus .. ..	206	1
Skins, Leather, etc. . . .	64	79
Textile Workers, Tailors, Dressmakers, Boot- makers, etc. .. ..	685	1,867
Food, Drink, Tobacco .. ..	529	134
Wood and Furniture .. ..	1,403	74
Paper Workers, Printers and Bookbinders	518	276
Builders, Bricklayers, Painters, etc. ..	1,570	4
Gas, Water, Electric Supply .. ..	115	1

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females</u>
Transport Workers, Messengers, ..	2,573	92
Commercial and Financial Occupations..	2,528	1,421
Public Administration and Defence ..	596	83
Clergymen and Ministers .. ..	83	—
Barristers and Solicitors .. ..	66	—
Physicians and Surgeons .. ..	89	2
Nurses and other Medical Attendants ..	45	540
Teachers .. ..	169	441
Other Professional Occupations ..	354	146
Public Entertainment and Sport ..	137	50
Domestic Service .. ..	193	4,237
Hotel, Inn, Lodging, and Boarding House Keepers .. ..	251	636
Laundry Workers .. ..	14	353
Charwomen, Caretakers, Cleaners, etc. ..	63	338
Waiters, Porters, Barmen, etc. ..	165	150
Other Personal Service .. ..	292	215
Clerks, Draughtsmen, Typists, etc. ..	966	767
Warehousemen, Storekeepers, Packers ..	268	81
Labourers .. ..	1,205	11
Others .. ..	634	83

**WARD STATISTICS.**

(Populations, Areas, and Persons per Acre.)

Wards	Area in Statute Acres (Land & Water)	TOTAL POPULATION.				
		1911.	1921.			
		Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons per acre
Bathwick ..	596	4,204	4,058	1,371	2,687	6.8
Kingsmead ...	176	4,785	4,901	2,081	2,820	27.8
Lansdown ...	376	4,837	5,038	1,558	3,480	13.4
Lyncombe ...	1,440	5,596	5,883	2,527	3,356	4.1
Oldfield	301	4,924	4,956	2,108	2,848	16.5
St. James's ...	80	5,981	5,185	2,237	2,948	64.8
St. Michael ...	238	4,625	4,735	1,807	2,928	19.9
Twerton East ...	132	5,211	5,222	2,464	2,758	39.6
Twerton West ...	713	4,572	4,500	2,115	2,385	6.3
Walcot North ..	248	4,665	4,456	2,055	2,401	18.0
Walcot South ...	126	4,892	5,095	2,184	2,911	40.4
Westmoreland ...	171	5,374	5,133	2,553	2,580	30.0
Weston ...	460	4,573	4,894	2,157	2,737	10.6
Widcombe ...	95	4,934	4,613	2,109	2,504	48.6
Bath ...	5,152	69,173	68,669	29,326	39,343	13.3

**NUMBER OF FAMILIES.**

(Classified by size of family and number of rooms occupied.)

Number in Family	Number of Private Families occupying number of Rooms stated.							Total Private Families.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6-9	10 & over	Number	%
1	647	689	271	198	102	180	26	2113	12.0
2	167	687	608	679	711	907	123	3882	21.9
3	43	321	451	670	1043	1072	205	3805	21.6
4	6	121	261	549	964	920	226	3047	17.3
5	3	49	152	370	663	606	168	2011	11.4
6-10	—	35	195	452	872	852	298	2704	15.4
Over 10	—	—	1	8	31	31	12	83	0.4
Total Private Families	866	1902	1939	2926	4386	4568	1058	17645	100.0
Population in Private Families	1149	3984	5989	10821	18257	18222	4908	—	—

**NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES.**

Number of completed buildings containing dwellings	..	15,216
Number of structurally separate dwellings vacant	..	590
“ “ “ “ occupied by private families ..	..	14,642
Total private families therein	..	17,645

# ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE

# CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the Year. 1923.

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In submitting a statement of Sanitary work carried out for the abatement of Nuisances, etc., during the year 1923, I have endeavoured to carry out the suggestions of the Ministry of Health and have summarised the particulars as far as practicable.

W. A. CRAVEN,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

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### SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK, Etc. 1923.

Number of inspections, re-inspections, visits of inquiry, etc.	11351
„ „ of Slaughter-houses .. ..	1076
„ „ „ Butchers' Shops, Food Stores, &c. ..	1137
„ „ „ Offensive Trade Premises ..	60
„ „ „ Dairies, Cow-sheds and Milk-shops ..	468
„ „ „ Common Lodging-houses ..	285
„ „ „ Canal Boats .. ..	18
„ „ „ Factories, Workshops, etc. ..	477
„ „ „ Outworkers' Premises ..	18
„ „ under Rats & Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919	397
„ „ „ Shop Acts .. ..	1865
„ „ „ Increase of Rent, &c., Acts ..	6
„ „ „ Destructive Insects & Pests Acts ..	18
„ „ of Places of Public Entertainment ..	146
„ „ „ Piggeries .. ..	85
„ of Smoke observations made .. ..	57
„ „ „ nuisances abated .. ..	2

No. of Preliminary Notices served .. .. .	234
„ Statutory Notices „ .. .. .	13
No. of Notices requiring cleansing of premises .. .. .	87
„ „ „ ash-bins to be provided .. .. .	12
„ „ „ manure pits to be provided .. .. .	4
„ „ „ removal of manure, &c. .. .. .	4
„ „ „ lime-washing of Slaughter-houses .. .. .	10
„ „ „ „ „ Dairies, &c. .. .. .	46
„ „ „ „ „ Common Lodging-houses .. .. .	6
„ „ „ Closure of Cellar-dwellings .. .. .	3
„ „ under the Destructive Insects & Pests Acts .. .. .	10
„ smoke or other tests applied to drains .. .. .	417
„ new drains laid .. .. .	55
„ drains partially reconstructed .. .. .	166
„ new W.C.'s erected .. .. .	34
„ additional W.C.'s provided .. .. .	6
„ defective drains, soil-pipes, &c , remedied .. .. .	235
„ nuisances from defective W.C.'s and urinals abated .. .. .	146
„ „ „ „ rain-water pipes, &c. do. .. .. .	68
„ „ „ „ roofs, walls, &c. do .. .. .	242
„ „ „ „ dish-troughs, lavatories, &c. .. .. .	32
„ „ „ „ waste pipes, &c abated .. .. .	69
„ „ „ „ paving and floors do .. .. .	163
„ „ „ „ yards and outbuildings do. .. .. .	63
„ „ „ „ cesspools do .. .. .	4
„ „ „ „ ventilation of premises do. .. .. .	33
„ „ „ overcrowded premises do. .. .. .	11
„ „ „ animals do. .. .. .	44
„ „ „ in Common Lodging-houses do. .. .. .	4
„ „ „ in Slaughter-houses do. .. .. .	2
„ „ „ in Dairies, &c. do. .. .. .	6
„ „ „ in Factories, Workshops, &c. do. .. .. .	47
„ Water storage cisterns abolished .. .. .	5
„ Premises provided with proper water supply .. .. .	9
„ Samples of water analysed .. .. .	6
„ Premises, etc., disinfected after Infectious Disease .. .. .	225
„ „ „ cleansed, lime washed, etc. .. .. .	126
Miscellaneous works not classified above .. .. .	117



**COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.**

No. of Common Lodging-houses on the Register	..	4
„ Lodgers accommodated nightly	..	119
„ Inspections of Premises	..	285
„ Notices to Lime-wash	..	6
„ Defects found and remedied	..	4

**SLAUGHTER HOUSES.**

No. on Register (18 registered, 3 licensed)	..	21
No. in regular use	..	16
No. of notifications of change of occupier	..	1
„ Inspections	..	1076
„ Notices to Lime-wash, &c.	..	10
„ „ remedy defects	..	2
No. closed or discontinued during the year	..	Nil
License renewed during the year	..	1

**SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.**

116 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 113 genuine and 3 adulterated. The articles analysed were :—Butter, 22 ; Cheese 3 ; Coffee, 4 ; Cream, 9 ; Lard, 5 ; Lime juice, 5 ; Margarine, 8 ; Medicines, 12 ; Milk, 48.

**PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912.**

Report for the Year ending 31st December, 1923.

(1) Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) No. of samples examined for the presence of a preservative. .. .. . 2

(b) No. in which a preservative was reported to be present .. .. . nil.

(2) Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the labels as to preservatives were correct.— .. .. . 7

(1) Correct statements made .. .. . 6

(2) Statements incorrect .. .. . 1

(3) Percentage of Preservative found in each sample

No. 1	Boric Acid	·04%	No. 4	Boric Acid	·28%
„ 2	„	·07%	„ 5	„	·28%
„ 3	„	·08%	„ 6	„	·32%
			„ 7	„	·91%

Percentage stated on Statutory Label :—

Boric acid not exceeding 0·5%

(3) Determination of milk fat in cream sold as Preserved Cream :—

(1)	Above 35 per cent	..	..	7
(2)	Below 35 per cent	..	..	Nil

Determination of milk fat in Cream not sold as Preserved Cream :—

(1)	Above 35 per cent	..	..	I
(2)	Below 35 per cent	..	..	I

The milk fat ranged from 27% to 62%

**INCREASE OF RENT, &c., ACTS.**

No. of applications for certificates received	..	..	6
„ „ „ granted	..	..	4
„ „ „ not granted	..	..	I
„ „ „ withdrawn	..	..	I

**CANAL BOATS' ACTS, 1877 and 1884.**

No. of Canal Boats on the Register	..	..	55
„ „ which cannot be traced	..	..	43
„ „ in use or available (about)	..	..	12
„ „ inspections and re-inspections	..	..	18
„ „ infringements of Regulations	..	..	Nil

**FACTORY AND WORK SHOP ACTS.**

No. of inspections—Factories	..	..	12
„ Workshops	..	..	338
„ Work-places	..	..	127

**DEFECTS FOUND.**

Want of cleanliness	..	..	21
„ ventilation	..	..	I
Drainage of floors	..	..	2
Unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation	..	..	8
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	..	..	5
Other nuisances..	..	..	10
Notices of occupation received from H M. Inspector	..	..	30
Notices of sanitary defects	..	..	16
Lists of Out-workers received	..	..	6
No. of Out-workers on lists	..	..	28

## HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total .. .. .	27
(b) As part of a municipal housing scheme	12

1. *Unfit Dwelling Houses.* Inspection :—

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. .. .	4128
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 .. .. .	87
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. .. .. .	8
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. .. .. .	257

2. *Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers .. .. .	19
---	----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers.*

A. Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. .	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit :—	
(a) by Owners .. .. .	Nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners .. .. .	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declaration by owners of intention to close .. .. .	Nil

## B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 211 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied ;   |     |
| (a) by Owners .. .. .  | 211 |
| (b) by Local Authority in default of owners ..   | Nil |

## C. Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &amp;c. Act, 1909.

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders .. ..   | 8   |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. ..   | 7   |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit .. .. | 6   |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. ..  | Nil |
| (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. ..   | Nil |

**LIST OF FOOD CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED AS BEING  
DISEASED, UNSOUND, ETC.. DURING THE YEAR, 1923.**

Meat		Weight in lbs.	Fish		Weight in lbs,
Beef (fresh) .. ..		3,456	Bream .. ..		112
Beef (refrigerated) ..		1,568	Cod .. ..		56
Mutton (refrigerated		591	Codling (dried) ..		280
Pork .. .. .		1,358	Fillets of Fish ..		567
			Flat Fish ..		224
			Haddock ..		966
			Herrings ..		2,352
			Kippers ..		252
			Mixed Fish		112
			Plaice.. ..		112
			Pollack ..		448
			Prawns ..		45
			Sprats ..		210
			Whiting ..		1,476
Total Weight—			Total Weight—		
3 tons, 2 cwts., 1 qr., 1 lb.			3 tons, 4 cwts., 1 qr., 16 lbs.		
Kidneys (No.)		76			
Miscellaneous Goods		Weight in lbs.	Tinned Goods		Number of Tins
Apples .. ..		1,204	Milk (condensed) ..		31
Brussels Sprouts		180	Milk (evaporated) ..		18
Carrots .. ..		3,360	Tinned Fruit ..		23
Cherries .. ..		168	Fish Paste .. ..		17
Grapes .. ..		60	Salmon .. ..		6
Peaches .. ..		20	Sardines .. ..		25
Plums .. ..		140			
Pears .. ..		308			
Tomatoes ..		1,920			
Total Weight—			Total number of tins		
3 tons, 5 cwt., 2 qrs., 24 lbs.			120		
Eggs .. (No.)		360			
Geese .. ..		48			
Turkeys .. ..		16			



# CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED AND REMOVED TO HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR 1923.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES		CASES NOTIFIED AND CASES REMOVED																														
		At Ages -Years																														
		At all Ages		Under 1		1 to 2		2 to 3		3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 35		35 to 45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 & Over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Diphtheria	24	31	5	1	4	2	1	4	1	2	3	13	3	1	3	1	4	2	1	4	2	2	1	4	3	1	2	4	2	2	2	
Erysipelas	10	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	58	55	1	...	...	1	4	2	3	3	5	4	26	26	9	13	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neonatorum	7	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	23	10	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	4	3	...	3	...	1	1	...	3	2	1	2	5	4	4	
Encephalitis Leth.	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis Pulmon.	43	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	2	5	4	12	8	8	3	3	7	2	4	1	2	2	
"Other"	10	15	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Notified	...	178	172	14	9	5	2	8	3	7	4	8	6	36	43	17	21	19	8	12	13	17	18	10	10	15	7	12	8	8	8	
Removed to Hospital	Diphtheria	16	30	2	1	3	3	1	4	1	1	2	12	1	3	1	4	1	1	3	4	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever	47	45	...	...	...	1	4	1	3	3	3	23	21	7	11	1	1	1	1	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Other Cases	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total removed	64	75	2	1	3	1	7	2	7	4	3	4	25	33	9	14	2	5	1	4	4	4	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	

NOTE.—A Summary of Statistics relating to Number of Notifications, Number of Deaths, Incidence and Death Rates of Infectious Diseases, will be found on page 5, an analysis of Deaths according to Age Periods on pages 37 & 38, and a further note in connection with the Notification of Tuberculosis on page 93. 25

## CITY OF BATH.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year, 1923.

DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.

[illegible]

DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJUNED AGES.

CAUSES.	Persons	M.	F.	5 to 10 to 15 to 20 to 25 to 35 to 45 to 55 to 65 to 75 to 80 to 85 to 85—											
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
28 Pneumonia	31	14	17	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
29 Other Respiratory	10	5	5	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
30 Diarrhoea and Enteritis	5	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Appendicitis	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Hernia & Obstruc.	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Cirrhosis Liver	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Peritonitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Alcoholism	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Nephritis	24	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Diseases of Bladder	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Prostate	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Pregnancy and Parturition	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Gangrene	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 Debility and Prematurity	30	15	15	12	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44 Old Age	83	25	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 Violent Deaths	16	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46 Suicide	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47 Other defined dis.	74	38	36	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48 Ill defined "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	871	372	499	29	19	13	5	3	7	3	7	2	4	3	1
Walcot North Ward	45	16	29	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walcot South	69	38	31	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Michael	68	21	47	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lansdown	93	35	58	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weston	64	23	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kingsmead	87	42	45	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St James	74	32	42	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bathwick	62	21	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Widcombe	53	26	27	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westmoreland	45	21	24	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oldfield	54	18	36	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lyncombe	74	36	38	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twerton East	44	21	23	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" West	39	22	17	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inward Transfers	47	21	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outward transfers	132	85	47	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Inst. (Total)	297	168	129	11	7	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	2	1

## BIRTHS, DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR AND INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1923.

	Total			Legitimate			Illegitimate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Births ...	535	480	1015	514	456	970	21	24	45
Deaths (under 1 year) ...	29	19	48	26	15	41	3	4	7
Infantile Mortality ...	54	40	47	51	33	42	143	167	156

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	At Hosp.				
14	3	11	14	...	...	...

## SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Taken at 9 a.m. G.M.T. at Henrietta Park.

1923		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Temperatures	Mean	42.5	44.9	44.8	47.0	50.6	56.4	64.5	60.9	56.8	50.9	37.8	41.0	49.8
	Highest	54.0	55.5	64.0	62.9	75.9	75.0	93.1	81.3	74.7	62.9	57.0	52.0	93.1
	Date...	2	26	27	4	3	29	12	8	29	10	3	27	...
	Lowest	24.1	28.1	30.2	29.6	33.2	38.5	45.5	42.4	35.4	30.6	19.4	22.9	19.4
	Date	13	5	5	10	24	3	2	31	16	15	26	25	...
Humidity		87	88	86	77	74	73	74	74	80	87	89	88	81
Rainfall	Total in Inches	1.76	6.54	1.28	1.97	1.60	0.57	1.11	2.38	2.79	4.61	2.36	3.20	30.17
	No. Wet Days	18	24	14	20	21	8	11	16	14	26	13	22	207
	Mean of 55 Years	2.79	2.20	2.27	2.09	1.98	2.23	2.55	2.91	2.56	3.26	2.70	3.30	30.84
	Do. Wet Days	14	14	14	13	12	11	13	14	12	16	14	17	164
	Sunshine hours	45.4	59.7	78.3	115.5	181.6	151.4	187.7	225.3	152.9	79.4	72.2	40.5	1389.9
Do. Mean 20 Yrs.		50.2	76.8	111.1	165.0	202.7	194.7	204.1	182.9	152.0	103.5	65.4	40.5	1548.9

## TUBERCULOSIS—FATAL CASES AND NOTIFICATIONS.

Deaths of "residents" within the area	...	...	...	...	41
Number of these whose names had previously been notified as suffering from the disease	...	...	...	...	32
Percentage ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	78

NOTES.—Nine patients who died from Tuberculosis during the year (i.e., 22%) had not previously been notified as suffering from the disease. Three of these were Pulmonary cases and six non-pulmonary.

In addition to the above, there were 7 "inward transfers" of patients dying from tuberculosis in Asylums or Sanatoriums away from Bath.

No action has been taken in connection with the occasional failure of medical practitioners to notify cases of tuberculosis of which they may be aware.







